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INDIANA SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' MONUMENT

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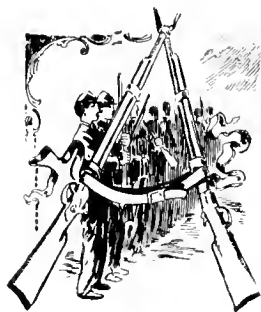
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INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

A State's Tribute to Her Silent Victors

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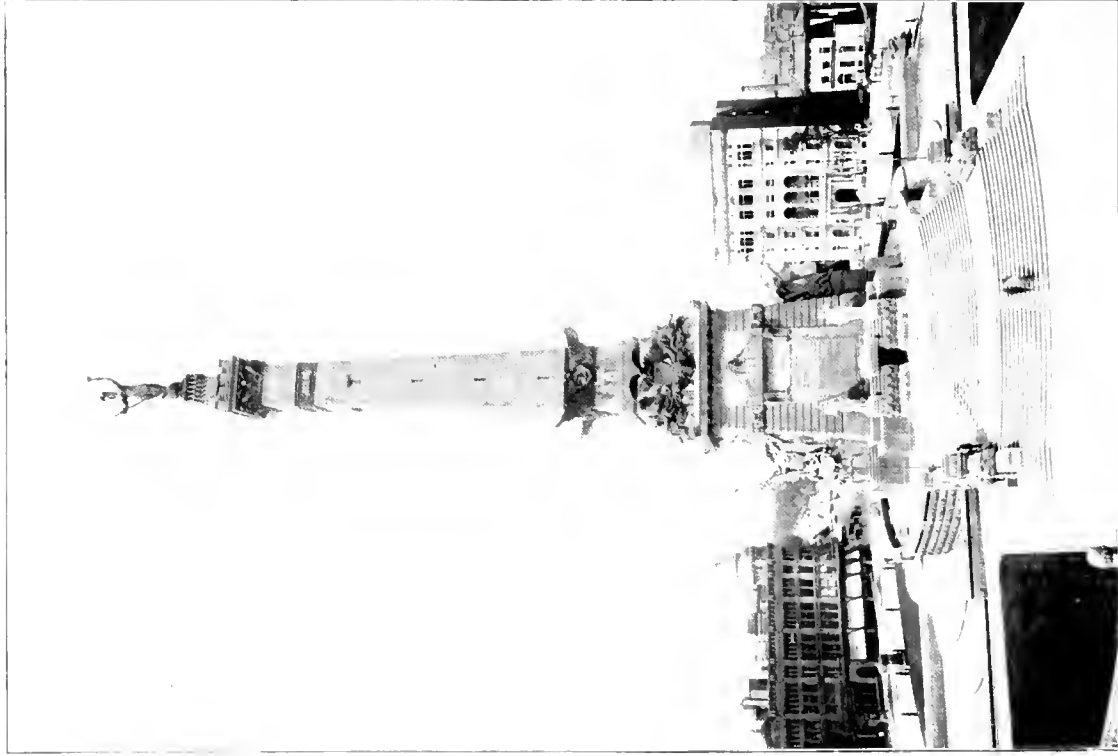
FRIEND who visited the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument for the first time was greatly impressed by the grandeur and stateliness of the structure. She was profuse in her expressions of praise of the monument as a work of art, and said: "I have visited the memorials in many cities, but I never saw anything equal to that erected by Indiana to her 'Silent Victors.' But why is it," she continued, "that there is nothing accessible to the visitor which describes this grand structure, and explains the statues and emblems exhibited and the epochs they represent? It is a need that should be supplied."

It is to fill, in some measure, this need that I presume to publish this little description of the Monument of which every Indianian may be justly proud. It is but just to say that the typographical excellence and artistic effect of the work are due to the Hollenbeck Press and the Indiana Illustrating Company of Indianapolis.

JULIA S. CONKLIN.

Westfield, Ind., April 27, 1900.

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MONUMENT, SOUTH SIDE.

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument



VICTORY.

In the center of the city of Indianapolis, at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets, lies a circular park containing over two acres of ground and surrounded by a wide street. Radiating from this circle are four avenues, extending to the northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest. These avenues, together with the streets which lead toward the cardinal points of the compass, form an immense wheel, with the circle as the hub or converging point. In the center of this circle, which bears the name of Monument Place, stands the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. This Monument is an evolution. It grew out of the times and events in the history of the State. It is original in every particular, and purely American, and is the *largest monument ever erected to the soldiers of any country*. It is built of light gray oolitic limestone procured from the quarries of Indiana. The stone is of fine quality and great durability. The main shaft is square, and except where narrow windows are cut, it presents a smooth and unbroken surface.

Size of the Monument

At the base, the monument is sixty-two feet in diameter and decreases in size until beneath the capital it measures 12 feet. The diameter of the circle, including the approaches and foundation, is 192 feet; diameter of



WAR GROUP OVER CASCADE.

foundation and terrace, 110 feet; height of terrace, 11 feet; pedestal, 59 feet; shaft, including pedestal, 149 feet; laterne, 21 feet; Victory statue, 28 feet; total height of Monument, 268 feet. The diameter of the base at terrace is 68 feet; pedestal at base, 40 feet 6 inches; pedestal at base, including projections, 62 feet; pedestal at top, 35 feet; shaft at pedestal, 32 feet; shaft at base, 22 feet 6 inches; shaft at second astragal, 18 feet 3 inches; shaft at capital, 12 feet 6 inches; laterne, 8 feet. The platform of the capital, which is 226 feet above the earth, is reached by an electric elevator and a spiral stairway; the laterne rising from this bears a bronze statue of Victory.

On the north and south sides of the Monument are wide stone steps seventy feet long, which lead to the platform of the terrace. The interior of the Monument is reached through bronze doors above which are large tablets bearing the following inscriptions:

SOUTH TABLET:

WAR FOR THE UNION.

1861-1865.

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

126 Regiments Infantry.....	175,772
13 Regiments Cavalry.....	21,005
1 Regiment Artillery.....	3,830
26 Batteries.....	7,151
Navy.....	2,130
Total.....	210,497
Killed and died, land forces.....	24,416



WAR GROUP.

NORTH TABLET:
WAR WITH MEXICO

1846-1847-1848.
Indiana Regiments, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
4,585 Men.

INDIAN AND BRITISH WAR.

1811-1812.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Indians Defeated Nov. 7, 1811.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Capture of Vincennes from the British,
February 25, 1779.

Above these tablets is the inscription of dedication:

TO INDIANA'S SILENT VICTORS.

Above the doorways the legend "U. S." is carved in the form of the belt-plate worn by the Union soldiers. This inscription forms the connection between the several parts of the stone

astragal on either side of the doorways, representing the corps-badges of the army and the different branches of the service and is emblematic of the union of the State with the National authority.

On the east and west sides of the terrace are cascade fountains. These cascades are among the most conspicuous features of the Monument; they have a minimum capacity of 7,000 gallons of water per minute for each cascade. The amount of water consumed daily by these cascade fountains is 12,000,000 gallons for both—for fifteen hours per day for eight months in each year. The water used to supply the fountains is procured from wells situated beneath the Monument.

Above the cascades are to be placed statuary groups representing "Peace" and "War," while on a level with these groups, upon pedestals at the entrance to the terrace, are stone statues representing the infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy. On four stone pedestals at the north and south stair platforms are to be erected four large bronze candelabra, each forty feet high, while four smaller ones are to be placed over the drinking



PEACE GROUP.



FAMILY GROUP OVER CASCADE.

fountains on the east and west sides of the fountain basins. The pipes for the fountains are to be fitted into bronze buffalo heads.

On the east and west sides of the Monument, above the fountains, are large sculptured groups emblematic of "War" and "Peace." These are the largest groups of statuary in the world. They are 37 feet high, and 22 feet wide. The work of cutting these groups began January 11, 1898, and was completed March 16, 1899. Six thousand five hundred cubic feet of stone were used in the west group, and five thousand five hundred cubic feet in the east group.

There is much of sentiment and much that is subtle in the designs of these great "War and Peace Groups," which are one of the great features of the Monument. They are not only great works of art but they represent our country's struggle for the Union—the perpetuation of the American spirit and the peace and prosperity which followed that struggle. The panel representing "War" is a battle scene, representing cavalry, charging infantry and artillery. In the center the fierce goddess of war urges on the charge, while Columbia, in the background, upholds the stars and stripes.

The "Peace" group represents the home coming of the victorious troops—the happy reunion of families and the peaceful emblems of labor. In the center, Liberty upholds the flag, while at her feet the freed slave lifts up his broken chains. The angel of Peace, hovering over the scene, holds aloft the wreath of victory and the olive branch of peace.

One of the strongest, and one of the most impressive features of the structure is the army astragal. This bronze panel is twelve feet high and encircles the Monument 70 feet from its base. It represents the implements and the carnage of war. "The shaft grows upward out of this astragal." Out

of this exhibition of carnage and of war, comes this beautiful emblem of triumph as typified by the crowning figure—"Victory." The author of this astragal is Nicolaus Geiger, of Berlin, Germany.

Twelve feet above the army astragal, is the smaller, but equally impressive bronze naval astragal, designed by George W. Brewster, of Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$13,000. The chief features of this astragal are the representations of vessels used in the war, including Admiral Farragut's flagship, "Hartford." The bowsprits of these vessels extend ten feet beyond the stone work.

Eighty feet further up the shaft, and just below the capital, is the third bronze astragal bearing on two sides the date "1861," and on the other two sides the date "1865." They are in gold figures two feet high, on a bronze panel, also designed by Brewster, at a cost of \$6,000.

The capital, which is supported by eight stone eagles, includes a balcony surrounding a turret nineteen feet high, which supports the crowning figure, "Victory." This statue, which is thirty feet high and rests upon a bronze globe eight feet in diameter, is emblematic of freedom and of triumph, and the light of civilization. Its weight is twenty-two thousand pounds and it is the largest bronze statue in the world placed at such a lofty altitude. It also was designed by Brewster and cost \$16,000. This crowning figure has been called the "poem" of the entire structure, and perhaps no feature of the Monument appeals more strongly to the poetic fancy than does the figure of "Victory" standing upon this bronze globe, her right hand supporting a sword, the point of which rests upon the globe and typifies the power of that army to which victory was due, while in her left hand she holds aloft a torch, emblematic of the light of civilization. The young eagle perched lightly upon her brow is typical of the freedom resulting from triumph and light. The statue was unveiled during the National Grand Army Encampment in Indianapolis, September 1893.



SCADE.

Size of Statue

The height of pedestal is 85 feet; of statue from feet to head, 22 feet; from head to top of torch, 8 feet; total height, 38 feet. Weight of head, 6,000 pounds; torso, 8,000 pounds; globe or pedestal, 3,000; arms 2,000; sword, 3,000 pounds. Total weight, 22,000 pounds.

The models for the panthers' heads upon the corners of the pedestal were made by Paul W. Bartlett, of Paris, France. The models for the heads carved upon the key-stones of the pedi-

ments above the tablets were made by George W. Brewster, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The four statues representing the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery and the navy, are the work of Rudolph Schwarz, of Germany. They were designed by Mr. Schwarz, and executed by him in Indianapolis. These figures are full of life and action, and so well do they represent the several branches of the army that they call forth the praise and admiration of all who behold them.

The illuminations of the Monument, including about one hundred incandescent lamps on the inside, and four two-thousand candle-power arc lamps on the outside, as well as the power necessary

to operate the elevator, large well-pump, centrifugal pumps and sprinklers, and the water necessary for all these purposes, are supplied by the machinery plant situated in the crypt.

The naval cannon connected with chain cables were donated by the United States Navy Department, from the Government Navy Yards at Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Construction of Monument

The base of the foundation was placed upon a bed of concrete, of two distinct layers, each nine inches thick; the concrete composed of Portland cement and fine torpedo gravel, and this mortar again mixed with broken stone of about two cubic inches. All the stone used in the Monument was taken from the quarries of Indiana; each piece was squared and rendered even enough to limit the width of all joints to one-half inch. The mortar used in every part was made of pure fresh Portland cement, mixed with torpedo gravel.

The structure is so nearly fire proof as not to require insurance. The foundation is of stratified limestone. The floor, which is fire-proof, is constructed of iron beams and brick arches, plastered underneath on wire lathing and finished to secure marble tiling. The partitions, which are fire-proof, are made of hollow brick, plastered on both sides. The roof is constructed of iron rafters and terra cotta covered with copper. The turret which serves as a pedestal for the crowning figure is constructed of iron covered with copper, and is secured to the iron frame-work below. The square base of the figure is secured to the turret by means of 96 bolts sufficiently strong to hold the figure against the most terrific storm.

The number of steps required to reach the balcony of the capital from the street is 350; of these



INFANTRYMAN.

32 are of stone, on the extension of the Monument, the remaining 324 being of iron and located in the shaft. The work done on the structure is strictly of monumental character, intended to endure for many centuries, and to this end every possible care has been combined with the utmost skill and energy. Nothing has been overlooked, nothing neglected, no precaution omitted.

Occuliar Features of Monument

"The Monument presents a number of unusual features. The stones of which it is composed are probably unsurpassed in size and quality by those in any other structure. No other Monument has an electric elevator, or a power plant equal to this. No other monument is made so comfortable in winter. No other monument is located on an elevation in the center of a city with radiating streets, as is this, and that city in the center of a State, with radiating railways."

Indiana Stone

The attempt to build a monument of this character and magnitude would have resulted in failure but for the superior quality of Indiana oolitic or "Bedford" stone. It is the best material to be found anywhere for such a structure, or for statuary. The durability of the oolitic stone has been thoroughly tested in different countries of Europe, and it has been proved

that it hardens by exposure and atmospheric influence. The stone obtained from the quarries of Indiana is of finer quality than that found in any other part of the world.

Contents of the Copper Box

The copper box placed in the corner-stone of the Monument is 2 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 foot high, and contains Adjutant Terrell's Report of eight volumes, in which is enrolled the name of every Indiana soldier in the War for the Union; rosters of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, with rituals and full sets of badges of these orders; report of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, for 1887 and 1888, with photographs of the Monument and documents relating to it; Indiana in the War, two volumes, by Miss Catharine Merrill; report of the Loyal Legion; history of Morton Post, No. 1, Terre Haute; history of the first memorial service of the G. A. R.; Indianapolis daily and weekly papers; Acts of the General Assembly containing the laws providing for the Monument, with the names of the members of the Legislature who voted for and against it; flag of the 20th Indiana Volunteers; a miniature national flag; Bundle's book containing the first Constitution of the State of Indiana adopted in 1816, and the second Constitution adopted in 1851; the amended Constitution; impress of the Seal of the State; list of the members of the Constitutional Conventions of 1816 and 1851, and of the General Assembly of 1887; autographs of the Board of Commissioners of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; program of the corner-stone exercises and camp-fire at night; roster and report of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown; rules of the Supreme Court of Indiana; constitution and by-laws of Maj. Robt. Anderson, W. R. C.; report of Board of Managers of Indianapolis Orphans' Home;



CAVALRYMAN.

roster of German-American Veterans' Association, of Indianapolis; Mexican War badge, 1846; constitution and pledge of Woman's Christian Temperance Union; case with autograph of deaf and dumb soldiers and sailors; photograph of Bruno Schmitz, architect of the Monument.

Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times, occupying positions around the Monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets; these are, the period of the Revolution represented by the statue of Gen. George Rogers Clark; the War of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison; the Mexican War, by the statue of Governor James Whitcomb; and the War for the Union, by that of Indiana's great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton.

George Rogers Clark

The statue of George Rogers Clark stands to the northwest of the Monument and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hands of the British. To George Rogers Clark more than to any other man is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of

the Ohio River. Although the power of the British had been broken and the eastern States were in the hands of the Americans, the British still possessed the territory northwest of the Ohio River. They held the forts and strong points which were guarded by British soldiers. It was to the conquest of this vast territory that the young Virginian led his little company into the wilderness, captured Kaskaskia, then endured the hardships of that terrible march across the water-covered prairies of Illinois to the capture of Vincennes from the hands of the British, February 23, 1779. By this conquest the entire territory from the Ohio River to the Mississippi and the Northern Lakes was added to the State of Virginia and afterward ceded to the United States and subsequently divided to form the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The statue represents General Clark with one foot resting upon a rock upon which the word "Vincennes" is engraved, his sword in his right hand, while his left points forward and upward. The figure is full of spirit and action, and expresses the courage and daring which characterized General Clark and inspired his men and encouraged them to greater effort, which led to one of the most remarkable achievements known to the history of our country. The statue was designed by the sculptor, John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

William Henry Harrison

The statue of William Henry Harrison occupies a position northeast of the Monument, to commemorate the period of the Revolutionary War and the Battle of Tippecanoe. General Harrison was appointed the first Governor of Indiana Territory in 1800, and during the twelve years he served as chief executive of the embryo State he extinguished the Indian titles to more than twenty-nine million



ARTILLERYMAN.

acres of land now included in the State of Indiana. His campaigns against the Indians which culminated in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, completely overthrew the power of the hostile bands in Indiana and secured the peace and safety of the settlers. Governor Harrison was one of the most influential men in early Indiana and was greatly loved and honored by her people.

James Whitcomb

The third period in the military history of Indiana is commemorated by a statue of Governor James Whitcomb, which stands to the southwest of the Monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846, 1847 and 1848. Indiana enlisted for this war, five regiments numbering 4,585 men; of these about 50 were killed in battle and 218 died of disease.

The war was a series of victories for the United States, and resulted in the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California.

During the six years he served as governor of Indiana, Governor Whitcomb did much to restore the State's credit which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of a public school system and the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions.

Oliver P. Morton

After the death of Governor Morton in 1877, his friends conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemoration of his inestimable service during the War for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized, with General Lew Wallace as President. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid \$14,000. By authority of the General Assembly of the State the statue was placed in the center of Circle Park, where it stood until the erection of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, when it was removed to the southeast to represent the fourth period in the military history of Indiana.

Governor Morton's service to the State and to the National government is too well known to need repeating, and so deeply is his memory imbedded in the hearts of the people that words of further commendation would be superfluous. He will be known to future generations as he is to the present, as Indiana's great War Governor.

As the effect of any public memorial consists in the attention which the work itself attracts, it is gratifying to the people of Indiana that the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is the object



SAILOR.

for which thousands of people visit the city. There is seldom an hour in the day in which strangers may not be seen standing about the Monument viewing it from different stand-points. The mere size of the work could not hold their attention; so the symmetry, the artistic value and completeness must be conceded.

Each added feature gives new beauty to this magnificent memorial; and especially is it a source of gratification and pleasure to the veterans who delight to discuss its many interesting features; especially do the figures representing the different branches of the service appeal to their fancy; the marching infantryman, the scout, the artilleryman and the sailor all have their peculiar fascination for the old soldiers, while the great "Peace and War Groups," army and navy astragals compel their admiration and study.

The cascade fountains are a source of delight to the visitors and to those located in the hotels and other buildings which surround Monument Place. No place in Indiana represents so much money in so limited a space. It is the most valuable spot of ground in the State.

The value of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument as an educator of the people can not be overestimated. It is like a beautiful picture which grows in beauty and effect with study, and, like a grand bit of nature, becomes more beautiful with familiarity. It will never become "common."

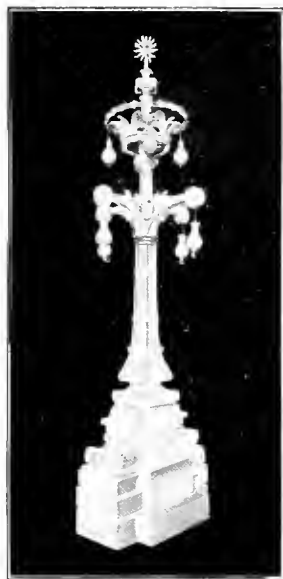
History of the Monument

In the year 1875, at the great Soldiers' Reunion in Indianapolis, a movement was begun to build a State Soldiers' Monument, and a Monument Association was organized with an accumulated fund of \$1,000. Subsequently the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, assumed charge of the enterprise. A Soldiers' Monument Committee was appointed and the funds in the hands of the original association were transferred to it.

The first official action taken by the Grand Army regarding the erection of a Monument to the Indiana soldiers and sailors in the war for the Union was at the Department Encampment at Indianapolis, February 22, 1882, when General John Coburn, representing George H. Thomas Post, read a communication and offered resolutions to the effect that the Department of Indiana Grand Army of the Republic should inaugurate a movement to erect a fitting Monument to commemorate the deeds of soldiers and sailors of the Union army, "who went from Indiana, and soldiers and sailors of other States who reside within the State."

The resolution provided that voluntary subscriptions should be made quarterly by members, not to exceed ten cents per member for each quarter, and that the Department officers be assigned the duty of receiving such letters, reports, sketches and photographs as relate to the war and the soldiers, as should be furnished them for preservation, as memorials of those who served in the Union army. The resolution was adopted and became a part of the Grand Army record.

At this encampment Gen. James R. Carnahan was elected Department Commander, and he lost no time in devising plans for carrying out the wishes of the Encampment. Certificates of member-



CANDELABRA.

the State by townships. Communications were sent to a number of Indiana poets, asking for poems as a means of awakening popular interest, and the newspapers of the State were requested to assist in furthering the movement.

From the beginning it was the intention of the Grand Army to raise as much money as possible and then to appeal to the General Assembly for a sufficient appropriation to complete the Monument.

ship were issued, and the council of administration adopted a resolution to the effect that, when the sum of \$15,000.00 should be raised, the State was to be asked to appropriate a like amount for the erection of the Monument. At the annual State Encampment at Indianapolis, February, 1884, the State Soldiers' Monument Association tendered the Department the sum of money accumulated by that association. At this time the Department was not an incorporated body and under the laws of the State could not legally receive the money tendered by the Monument Association, and steps were taken to lawfully incorporate the organization.

The articles of incorporation provided for the appointment of a committee in whose hands all matters pertaining to the erection of the Monument should be placed. This committee consisted of George J. Langsdale, James R. Carnahan, D. C. McCollum, George W. Johnston and Thomas W. Bennett. Various plans were devised for the accumulation of funds for carrying out the enterprise. An appeal was made to the Grand Army Posts and details were arranged for a thorough canvass of

To prepare the way for this an attempt was made to secure the adoption of a plank in the platform of each of the leading political parties in favor of the movement. In furtherance of the plans outlined by the Monument Committee, the members of the Legislature were interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of securing the passage of such a measure as was desired, and a brief address read in each House, a copy of which was placed in the hands of every member, explaining the origin of the Monument Committee, its object, what it had already accomplished and the condition of the Monument fund. The address closed as follows: "We make no humble appeal to you to furnish the means and build a Monument; but we do point to the graves of the unknown Indiana soldiers on every battle-field of the late war; to a country saved from disruption, and made unprecedently prosperous and the marvel of the world by the valor of the Union soldiers; to the old flag, with not one star missing, and then to the capital of Indiana, where stands not one stone to mark the heroic age of the State, or to commemorate the deeds that have made her famous, and brought such blessings to the people, leaving you to take such action regarding the erection of a monument as your patriotism and public spirit may inspire."

As a result of the efforts of the committee, various donations were made by posts, churches, organizations and individuals. For the purpose of securing the passage of a bill appropriating funds to assist in the erection of the Monument, a movement was inaugurated by which the members of the G. A. R. used their influence to elect such men to the Legislature as would pledge themselves to vote for such a measure. So well did the plan work, and so strong was the sentiment created in its favor throughout the State, that in many county and district conventions resolutions favoring the enterprise were unanimously adopted, and as a result both the Republican and Democratic State



BRUNO SCHMITZ.

Conventions adopted resolutions declaring that a State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument should be built; and when the Legislature assembled in 1887, the bill prepared by the Monument Committee was presented. The bill provided for an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the Monument, and under its provisions a Board of Commissioners was to be appointed by the Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State.

There was but one sentiment among the people regarding the passage of the bill. Everybody favored it. The Annual Encampment convened February 16-17. During the morning of the first day an invitation was received from the House of Representatives for the members of the Encampment to visit its hall. The invitation was formally accepted, and the Encampment adjourned and marched in a

body to the legislative hall, led by the Department Commander, General Thomas W. Bennett. Filing through the several isles of the House, the veterans formed in front of the Speaker's desk

and were introduced to the Speaker and the House. Commander Bennett gracefully thanked the Representatives for what they had already done for the soldiers in providing for the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and for their many expressions of interest in the veterans, and read a memorial asking for the passage of the Monument bill then pending. The scene throughout was full of stirring sentiment and high regard for the veterans, and they were assured that they should receive at the hands of their Representatives that which, by right belonged to them. The business of the House was suspended to allow an interchange of good-will between the legislators and their visitors. The veterans then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the same scene was enacted. Following the formal proceedings the Senate adjourned to give opportunity for an interchange of greeting between the soldiers and senators.

On February 18th the bill passed the Senate without opposition and reached its final passage in the House on the 23d, with only sixteen opposing votes. On March 3, 1887, Governor Gray signed the bill making it a law. The cash and valid subscriptions received by the Grand Army Monument Committee amounted to \$21,000.

The first commissioners appointed under the new law were: S. B. Voyles of Salem; D. C. McCollum, La Porte; George W. Johnston and Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indianapolis, and George J. Langsdale, of Greencastle. The Board organized June 28, 1887, by electing George J. Langsdale president.

Having no definite conception of the character of the memorial to be erected, the Board advertised in the leading cities of Europe and America for designs from which to make a selection. In response to this advertisement seventy designs were received, representing every style of monument



RUDOLPH SCHWARZ.

and memorial hall. Several hundred photographs of the most celebrated monuments in the world were collected and many war scenes, bass-reliefs, etc., were also procured to assist the Board in forming, by comparison, a proper judgment of the designs offered. To further assist the Board, the services of three experts were secured, namely: Prof. W. R. Ware, of New York, Prof. J. M. Campbell, of Crawfordsville, and Gen. T. A. Morris, of Indianapolis.

The examination, which began January 12, 1888, and ended the twenty-seventh day of the same month, resulted in the unanimous choice, by both commissioners and experts, of the design presented by Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, Germany. Mr. Schmitz was at once notified, and on February 28 he arrived in Indianapolis and took charge of the work of construction. He was appointed supervising architect, and a contract was formed between him and the Board of Commissioners; a new design was made containing certain improvements, and some original features

were introduced under instructions of the Board, which determined certain characteristics of the work, and the whole was copyrighted.

Under the terms of the contract, Mr. Schmitz appointed Frederick Baumann, of Chicago, his deputy architect and representative. The contract for the central foundation was let May 3, 1888, to Enos Hege, of Indianapolis, for the sum of \$31,683.11, and the work completed before the following winter. On January 1, 1889, the Board of Commissioners made its first report to the Governor, which covered the years 1887-'88, and showed the progress of the work step by step, from the organization of the Board to the completion of the foundation, including the contract with Bruno Schmitz for the erection of the shaft and crowning figure.

In January, 1889, Mr. Schmitz arrived from Germany, bringing with him a plaster model of the Monument, and proposals were received for the erection of the approaches, terraces and superstructure. The contract was awarded to the Terre Haute Stone Works Company, and Thomas McIntosh, of Greencastle, was appointed superintendent to represent the Board, as an expert in stone work. In July, Commissioner D. M. Ransdall resigned and Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond, was appointed his successor.

On August 22, 1889, the corner-stone of the Monument was laid with imposing ceremonies. The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic was master of ceremonies, assisted by his staff officers and the department officers of the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans. After a grand parade through the streets of the city, the stone was laid in the presence of President Harrison, Governor Hovey and other State officials, and a vast assembly massed about the Monument, amid the strains of martial music, the singing of National songs, the waving of flags, firing of



GOVERNOR MORTON.

artillery, and the applause of the enthusiastic multitude. A copper box containing important records and documents was placed in the receptacle prepared for it in the base of the corner-stone, and the great stone put in position.

The stone, which is situated at the northeast corner of the Monument is oblong, with the greatest length—nine feet, in perpendicular direction. It is the eleventh stone in the course, and from the base line of the Monument to the bottom of this beautiful oolitic lime-stone is sixteen feet. The east side of the stone bears the inscription:

AUGUST 22, 1830.

ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA;

ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 3, 1837.

From this time the work on the Monument went forward as rapidly as the conditions would allow. On May 20, 1800, the contract for making and placing the crowning figure was awarded to

George W. Brewster, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the sum of \$12,500. This statue of "Victory," sometimes erroneously called "Indiana," is regarded as a "triumph of art." With its pedestal it is among the largest bronze compositions in the world, and is the largest bronze figure ever put at that height in any country. The contract for building the iron stairway within the shaft, and for the copper-covered iron turret above the capital, was awarded H. A. Streeter, of Chicago, for \$5,637.50.

Under the sculptural competition for the side groups of "War" and "Peace," fourteen models were received, but they were unsatisfactory and a contract was not awarded. It was the intention, at one time, to place memorial tablets on the Monument in honor of the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, but the plan was abandoned as not in keeping with the character and design of the Monument. ¶ During the spring of 1891 the conclusion was reached by the Board of Commissioners to place the dates 1846-1848 upon the upper astragal of the shaft in commemoration of Indiana's part in the war with Mexico, which was done the following year. This occasioned some criticism by the leading newspapers of the State, and caused a general outburst of opposition from the people, in which the Department of Indiana G. A. R. took the lead. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Board for recognizing any other period than that of the civil war in the inscriptions on the Monument—declaring that the original design had been departed from, and demanding that the figures 1846-1848 be removed. This controversy was continued until, in September, 1893, by vote of the Board, a resolution was adopted to remove the figures, and to commemorate certain military epochs pertaining to Indiana history by erecting in Monument Place appropriate statues of representative men of such periods, and by suitable mention of such epochs on the historical tablets of the Monument.



GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

On February 2, 1803, Gen. Thos. W. Bennett died and Hon. Wm. H. English was appointed to fill the vacancy. In April, 1802, a contract for the army astragal was made with Nicolaus Geiger, of Germany; the drawings for the cascades, presented by Louis H. Gibson, were accepted, and the contract for the general construction awarded Conrad Bender, of Indianapolis.

In March, 1894, a contract was made with J. H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis, for a statue of Gen. George Rogers Clark, to be placed in Monument Place in commemoration of the conquest of the Northwest Territory, and the Revolutionary War.

Monument Regents

On March 6, 1895, the Legislature enacted a law abolishing the Board of Commissioners for the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and providing for a Board of Regents.



GOVERNOR WHITCOMB.

The new Board appointed consisted of Gen. Lew Wallace, Commander G. V. Menzies and Gen. Fred Knefler. The Board organized with Gen. Knefler as president and superintendent. Gen. Wallace resigned after the first meeting and Gen. Jasper Packard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At this time the main structure of the Monument, the approaches and surrounding features of Monument Place were to an extent completed. The features not completed were the large side groups, "War" and "Peace," and reliefs to be placed in position on the east and west sides; the statuary groups on the terraces and balustrades; the statue of William Henry Harrison; the statue of Governor Whitcomb; the army astragal; the candelabra and other minor artistic features. The electric elevator within the shaft was in operation, and the structural part of the cascades to an extent completed. The machinery plant, which was completed, was found to be inadequate to supply the necessary power and the Board of Regents



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

exchanged the motors for those of sufficient power to meet the demands. The army astragal, designed by Nicolaus Geiger and contracted for by the Board of Commissioners, was placed in position in the late months of 1895, and the cement pavements around the cascades completed.

It was the original intention that the "War" and "Peace" groups and reliefs should be in bronze, but no design having been adopted by the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Regents arrived at the decision that these side groups should be constructed of Indiana stone, and that the original design of the Monument should, so far as possible, be carried out in accordance with the well-matured plans of the artist, Bruno Schmitz. Mr. Schmitz arrived in Indianapolis in May, 1896, bringing sketch models of the groups, and after making such changes as were considered desirable, a contract was made for the execution of these groups and reliefs, to be constructed of Indiana oolitic lime-stone selected for that purpose, and that the whole should be finished and put in position on

or before August 1, 1808, for the sum of \$60,000. The small cascades erected were torn away and the present large cascade fountains erected.

During the year 1807 the four drinking fountains on the east and west sides of the Monument were erected, and the contract for the improvement of Monument Place was let to Messrs. F. M. Snyder & Co. for the sum of \$38,500.

In May, 1800, a contract was made with Bruno Schmitz for the erection of eight bronze candelabra; four large ones to be placed on the stone pedestals at the north and south stair platforms, and four smaller ones to be placed on the drinking fountains east and west of the cascade basins; and for buffalo heads to be placed on the fountains. A contract was made with J. H. Mahoney for bronze statues of Governor Whitcomb and Gen. William Henry Harrison to be erected in Monument Place. A contract was also made with Rudolph Schwarz for four stone statues, representing different branches of the army and navy, to be placed on the north and south sides of the Monument at the entrance to the terrace.

The cost of the Monument is about one-half million dollars. The first money received for its erection was \$21,000 from the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1887 the Legislature appropriated \$200,000. In 1891 the second appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the State. In 1893 a levy of five mills was made on every \$100 of taxable property, which amounted to \$223,500.28. In 1899 the final appropriation of \$100,000 was made by the General Assembly.

The Legislature of 1897 made an appropriation of \$10,000 per year for the expenses of the Monument.

This amount is still paid out of the General Fund, and all receipts are required to be paid into the State Treasury.

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